



Fort Frederica Festival

February 12, 2005



A Manual for
THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION
In
Living History Demon•trations





Hello and Thank You for your interest in Frederica's Festival!

On behalf of the staff of Fort Frederica National Monument, allow me to thank you for your interest in participating in this year's living history event.



Fort Frederica National Monument is a hidden jewel within the National Park System. The compelling history preserved and shared at the site paints a picture of the early history of Georgia and the British-Spanish struggle for empire. Incredible resources, both historical and archaeological, within the park help us to study and share this history. As a volunteer, you help us not only preserve this special place, but you also share it with visitors from around the world. You make it less hidden and even more of a jewel!



The Festival is one way we are trying to help the amazing history of Fort Frederica come to life for our visitors. The event has varied over the years but it is our intention to turn it into a wonderful hands-on living history event that is fun for both the participants and the visiting public. Our goal is to improve the event every year. You can help us do it! After the Festival is over, please take a few minutes and complete the participant survey. As always, this is your event, if there are ways to improve it, just let us know.



Welcome aboard! I look forward to seeing you at the event.

Sincerely,



Mike Tennent
Superintendent



Contents

This participant handbook is designed to provide an overview of the 2005 Fort Frederica Living History Festival.

The information is broken into sections to make it easier to find the information you need:

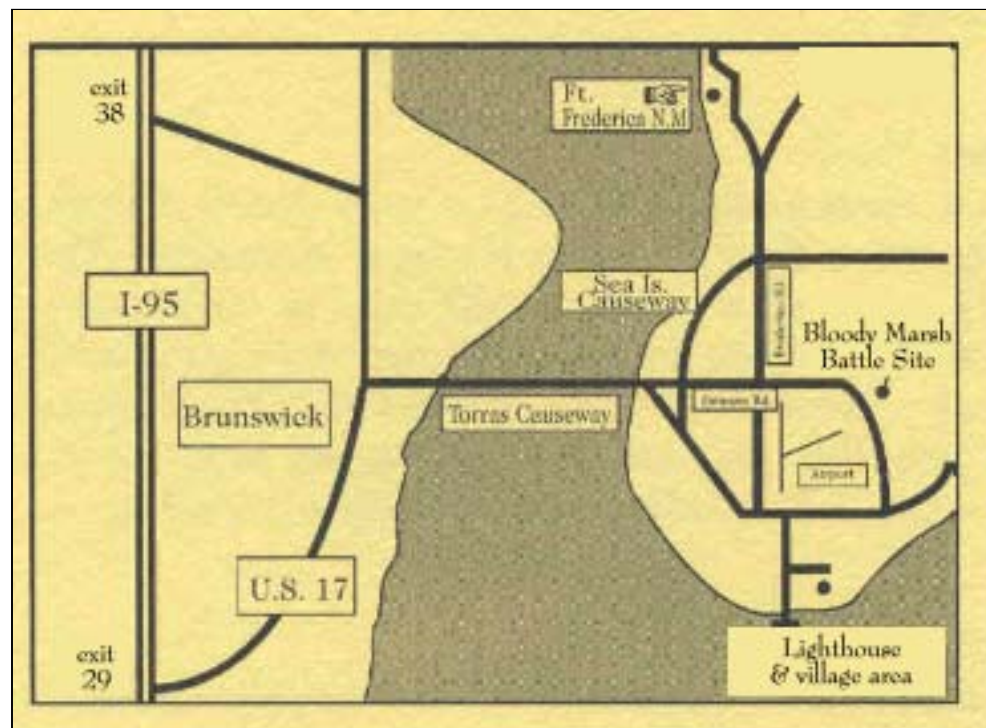
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Event Overview

Fort Frederica's Living History Festival occurs on a weekend close to February 18. The event commemorates the founding of Frederica on that date in 1736 (old style dating system). The Festival has been part of the park's interpretive schedule for many years. Over those years, the festival has changed its emphasis several times. From a living history event it morphed into a community festival. The festival has returned to its roots and the goal is to offer a creative, hands-on event that actively engages the park visitors in the site history. This guide is intended for potential living history participants. We hope it will provide the information you need and answer most of your questions.

Fort Frederica National Monument is located on St. Simons Island, GA at 6515 Frederica Road. The fort overlooks the Frederica River at the less crowded end of the island. It is a nice peaceful setting, yet only minutes away from plenty of places to eat and stay.



Living history units representing both British and Spanish forces participate in the event. All living history participants set up camp in the green space outside of the visitor center (see details in "Logistics" section). On the British side, appropriate units to represent include the 42nd Regiment of Foot, Scottish Highlanders, rangers, marine company of boatmen and settlers. On the Spanish side troops from St. Augustine, Ft. Mosé, and Havana are appropriate. These lists are not exhaustive; other impressions can be discussed with park staff.

It is hoped that the park will receive its new 3-pounder cannon by the time of the encampment for firing demonstrations. As in years past, the Spanish from St. Augustine will bring their field piece for programs. We may experiment in doing cannon and musket demonstrations in a variety of locations throughout the park.

Participants should bring their own arms, tents and all other gear. The park provides black powder, snacks, and other camp supplies (see details in “Logistics” and “Black Powder and Historic Weapons” sections).

Above all, the living history event is an **interpretive** program for park visitors. Period authenticity is very important (see “A Word on Historic Authenticity” section), but just as important is telling the story of Frederica, the battles, British-Spanish struggle for empire and its consequences in a compelling way so that visitors understand the “so what?” and the relevance of the park *today*. Please refer to the “Interpretation vs. Information” section for a discussion on interpretation in the National Park System.

As we are trying to build this event into a first-class program, we are making a special effort this year to reach as many potential participants as possible for the 2005 event. Feel free to share this announcement packet and application with units that may not be on our mailing list. We encourage and welcome any interested colonial interpreters to apply, **but only those that receive confirmation from the park will be allowed to participate in the 2005 Fort Frederica Living History Festival.**

Schedule

***We will be premiering the new park film at the event and are trying to hold a special premiere for the film participants. The time for this special showing will be determined by how many people are able to attend Friday night. Let us know if you are able to attend the Friday night premiere.**

Friday, February 11, 2005

Participant set-up begins

Those wishing to camp on the park grounds can begin set-up anytime on Friday.

Saturday, February 12, 2005

Living History Event

Camps will open up to the public at 9:00 AM. A final schedule will be finished shortly. It will include a variety of hands-on opportunities designed to actively involve the participants in the history of the fort and town. Activities will include hands-on musket drills, tabby making, and children’s games of the 18th century as well as guided tours, book signings and the official premier of the new park film, *History Uncovered*. Throughout the day historic weapons demonstrations will occur. For visitors who participate in several of these activities there will also be a recruitment table where they can ‘enlist’ with either the Spanish or British troops. Participants are encouraged to think up possible ideas for visitor involvement in their camps. Be creative while still focusing on telling relevant stories of Frederica’s past.

Sunday, February 13 will be the day we wrap up this year’s event and start thinking about the next Frederica Festival! We will provide all living history participants with an event evaluation form – please give us your suggestions. We strive to make each year’s event even better. We ask that all camps be cleared by 5 PM so park staff can get to the job of cleaning up.

Logistics

ARRIVAL, CAMPING AND OTHER LODGING OPTIONS

Participants are welcome to camp at the park in designated areas using period tentage. The visitor center restrooms will be open throughout the event. PLEASE check with the event coordinator before setting up camp (see “Camps” below).

We encourage you to arrive Friday in order to avoid setting up camp as visitors arrive on Saturday. You may begin to arrive as early as Friday morning. Starting Friday night the main gate at the park entrance on Frederica Road will be closed but not locked after hours, so you may arrive any time during the night. There are several hotels on St. Simons Island and in Brunswick for those not interested in camping out.

Town Sentry Post

We would like to try a new addition at the event this year. We would like to post a British soldier at the town gate throughout the majority of the event to serve as a sentry and to provide information to park visitors. If you are interested in serving your duty in this position for a one-hour stint, please notify the event coordinator.

FOOD

Hot and cold drinks will be available for living history participants throughout the event at the Ranger Office. **THERE WILL BE NO ALCOHOL ALLOWED AT THE EVENT!**

SUPPLIES

In addition to food, the park will provide potable water, dry firewood and bedding straw. Upon request, other items for demonstrations can also be provided.

Please contact the park to arrange for these materials.

Please remember that the park will provide all black powder as well (see “Historic Weapons and Black Powder” section).

PARKING During the event, no vehicles will be allowed to remain parked *anywhere* in the camping area, including roadways and parking lots, while visitors are on the grounds. Vehicle parking for volunteer participants – and park staff as well - will be in the Maintenance area. Parking is extremely limited so we ask that participants reduce the number of cars wherever possible.

Historic Weapons and Black Powder

We will have an extensive schedule of black powder firing demonstrations featuring small arms during the event. Bring your small arms but **do not bring black powder to the park**. The park will provide all black powder in prepared cartridges. A copy of the Fort Frederica National Monument Manual for the Handling and Firing of Flintlocks in Interpretive Demonstrations will be provided to confirmed unit leaders. The event Black Powder Safety Officer will use this document and other pertinent National Park Service guidelines and policies to make any decisions regarding historic weapons and black powder. The event Black Powder Safety Officer will have the final authority on any such decision. As always, safety is the primary concern.

For all units involved in firing, it is imperative that a safe, well-practiced drill is followed. At Fort Frederica NM we currently use a modified version of the Bland Drill appropriate for our period. First and foremost, however, any drill that is used should be safe. All units are expected to demonstrate their drill to the Black Powder Safety Officer.

On the firing line the word of the NPS Black Powder Safety Officer is absolute. Before a unit (or any member thereof) can participate in any firing demonstration, 1) each unit leader must sign the Black Powder Agreement certifying that he or she has read and understood the Black Powder SOP and will comply with it fully; 2) all firearms must pass a safety inspection; and 3) the unit must demonstrate its drill to the satisfaction of the event Black

Powder Safety Officer. **Facilities for weapon maintenance and repair are extremely limited on site and there will be no time for training during the event.** If you have any questions about drills, weapons and firing demonstrations please contact the park Black Powder Coordinator well before the event

Edged weapons NPS policy state that edged weapons like swords, knives and bayonets may be drawn and brandished, in a safe and prudent manner, when the bearer and the weapon are behind a barrier in a secure area out of reach of visitors. **At no time may event participants engage in combat with edged weapons or simulated edged weapons without the express permission and consent of the event Black Powder Safety Officer.** When NOT behind a barrier, however, when out amongst visitors, swords, knives, bayonets and the like may NOT be fully drawn. They may be partially drawn out of the scabbard enough to expose some of the blade for visual inspection for interpretive purposes, but no visitor may touch the blade. Also, when not behind a barrier, bayonets may be fixed on muskets but the muskets must be kept in a vertical position and the bearer must maintain control of the weapon and the bayonet. At no time may muskets be fired with the bayonet fixed.

A FEW WORDS ON HISTORICAL AUTHENTICITY

The reputation of the National Park Service, the Fort Frederica living history program, and your unit depends on every living history participant striving for and maintaining the highest possible degree of historical accuracy and authenticity in period dress and accoutrements, character role portrayals and demonstrations. Furthermore, the reputation of every living history participant at the Fort Frederica event depends on every other participant's dedication to these same high standards. At the park we hold that *everyone* is responsible for historical authenticity. If you see something being worn or used by another participant or in camp that is "out of period" then the first course of action should be to find a gentle and tactful way to call attention to it and correct it. Second course of action will be for you to bring the matter to the attention of the event coordinator. Any determination made by park staff on historical authenticity and appropriateness is final.

All non-period articles will be kept out of sight, in tents with tent flaps closed and tied shut, or covered **well** with burlap or blankets or another appropriate material.

Bales of straw should be broken and the straw scattered or piled. Whole or partial bales are out of period, especially if tied with brightly colored nylon cord.

Modern cigarettes and cigars should be smoked behind tents (not *in* them) and completely out of sight of the visiting public. Period pipes are acceptable.

INTERPRETATION vs. INFORMATION

What is “interpretation?”

In recent years, the National Park Service has devoted considerable time and effort to this question, to identify what we do as successful interpreters.

Interpretation is not simply the communication of facts and information. Although facts are an important part of an interpretive program, they are not enough. Even when done well, a recitation of facts leaves the audience to wonder, “what does it all *mean*?”

Interpretation is the communication of facts and information **in such a way as to develop an appreciation and understanding of the park and its resources and stories**. As interpreters we do this by facilitating connections between our audience and the meanings of the park. At Fort Frederica, our programs and presentations serve as catalysts for the audience to make connections with the the history of Frederica, the men and women involved and the British-Spanish struggle for empire. Our primary goal is not to provide information, but to provide access to meanings. First we provide accurate and balanced information.

(Remember that there are at least two sides to every story, so the information we provide must take into account multiple points of view.) Then we provide a catalyst for the audience to make those connections. Members of the audience should arrive at their own conclusions because ultimately they will understand and appreciate the park and its resources on their own terms. For example, a short talk during an artillery firing demonstration might include facts on the size of the piece, the material it is made from, effective range, and the firing drill. But the focus of the talk could be about the crew and the teamwork needed to fire the piece, the leadership necessary to run the drill, the unity that came from a well-drilled and well-led team, and the effectiveness in battle of such a unified team. These concepts of teamwork, leadership and unity are *universal concepts* that most everyone can relate to based on their own life experiences.

There are many other universal concepts, like fear, suffering, family, patriotism, and pride, to name a few. Using universal concepts is one way to provide a catalyst for the audience to make connections. For another example, a talk about the Battle of Bloody Marsh would cover the basic facts of the British positioning at the edge of the marsh, the Spanish advance, and the Spanish retreat. But, you could also describe the experience for the typical British soldier: the exhilaration of seeing action against the Spanish, the lingering doubts after Oglethorpe leaves for reinforcements, and the absolute fear and conclusion when the battle begins. Then pose some questions to the audience. “How would *you* have felt? Would you have been tired and hungry? Would your morale have been very high at that point?” Asking questions encourages the audience to think and arrive at their own conclusions. This is another way to provide a catalyst for the audience to make connections.

Interpreters must provide opportunities for the audience to make connections with the meanings of the resource, realizing that all audience members arrive with their unique set of filters. We meet this challenge by learning and understanding as much as possible about 1) the audience, and 2) the meanings

we want to reveal. Using our skills – and techniques like living history – we craft the message we wish to deliver.

EMERGENCIES

National Park Service Rangers will be in charge of Emergency Services during the event. The most up-to-date information regarding designated first aid stations, emergency contacts and other procedures will be provided upon arrival at the event.

If someone needs to reach a participant at the battlefield during the event, the visitor center telephone number (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) is (912) 638-3639.

EVENT CONTACTS

Event Coordinator Jon Burpee
912-638-3639

jon_burpee@nps.gov



James Edward Oglethorpe served as the military and political head of the Colony of Georgia and founded Fort Frederica in 1736.

A Brief History of Frederica

Three years after founding Georgia in 1733, Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe established Fort Frederica to defend the fledgling colony against Spanish attack from Florida. In time, long after the British garrison had left and the original townspeople abandoned Frederica the famed Quaker, naturalist William Bartram, would stand on the grounds of Frederica. He wrote in his famous *Travels of William Bartram*:

"The fortress was regular and beautiful, constructed chiefly with brick, and was the largest, most regular, and perhaps most costly of any in North America, of British construction: it is now in ruins, yet occupied by a small garrison; the ruins also of the town only remain; peach trees, figs, pomegranates, and other shrubs grow out of the ruinous walls of former spacious and expensive buildings, not only in the town, but at a distance in various parts of the island; yet there are a few neat houses in good repair, and inhabited: it seems now recovering again, owing to the public and liberal spirit and exertions of J. Spalding, esq., who is the president of the island, and engaging in very extensive mercantile concerns."

Initially, the purpose of the Georgia colony was not so ambitious. Its founders, General Oglethorpe and twenty other trustees saw it as a social experiment, a humanitarian mission to relieve unemployment and those who crowded England's squalid debtors prisons. This altruistic goal eventually expanded to include the more pragmatic purposes of expanding trade for the mother country and providing a military buffer colony on the southern frontier.

The original goal of General Oglethorpe and the other trustees to relieve the suffering of those in debtors prisons remains a powerful myth even today, but despite these good intentions, the reality was far different. History records only eleven families fitting the description of debtors that eventually settled in Georgia during its early history. Even as the trustees began their work of establishing Georgia, they realized that the new colony required people with specific skills and recruited settlers accordingly. At Fort Frederica, this meant people who could provide products or services of use to the soldiers of the garrison.

The first settlers in Georgia arrived in 1733. Sailing up the Savannah River, they established a settlement on a defensible bluff that General Oglethorpe selected for that reason. He would spend the next ten years working to make the colony succeed. One of Gen. Oglethorpe's primary concerns involved Georgia's defense. The colony lay in an area between South Carolina and Florida, "debatable" land that was claimed by both Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish claim predated Britain's by more than a century and a half and at one point, Spain occupied a number of missions along the Georgia coast. These, it eventually withdrew, providing Britain with a window of opportunity to fill the vacuum. Nevertheless, General Oglethorpe did not trust Spain which had denounced the new colony of its border with Florida and knew that his venture would not go unchallenged.

To forestall any Spanish attempt to regain the Georgia land, General Oglethorpe pushed south from Savannah. Exploring the coast, he selected St. Simons Island for a new fortification. The site, sixty miles

south of Savannah, would become the military headquarters for the new colony. Here, in 1736, he established Fort Frederica, named for the Prince of Wales, Frederick Louis (1702-1754). (The feminine spelling was added to distinguish it from another fort with the same name.)

Fort Frederica combined both a military installation, a fort, with a settlement, the town of Frederica. Due to the Spanish threat only seventy-five miles away, General Oglethorpe took measures to fortify both, surrounding the entire forty-acre area with an outer wall. This consisted of an earthen wall called a rampart that gave protection to soldiers from enemy shot and shell, a dry moat and two ten-foot tall wooden palisades. The wall measured one mile in circumference. Contained within this outer defense perimeter was a stronger fort that guarded Frederica's water approaches. Designed in the traditional European pattern of the period, the fort included three bastions, a projecting spur battery now washed away, two storehouses, a guardhouse, and a stockade. The entire structure was surrounded in a manner similar to the town by earthen walls and cedar

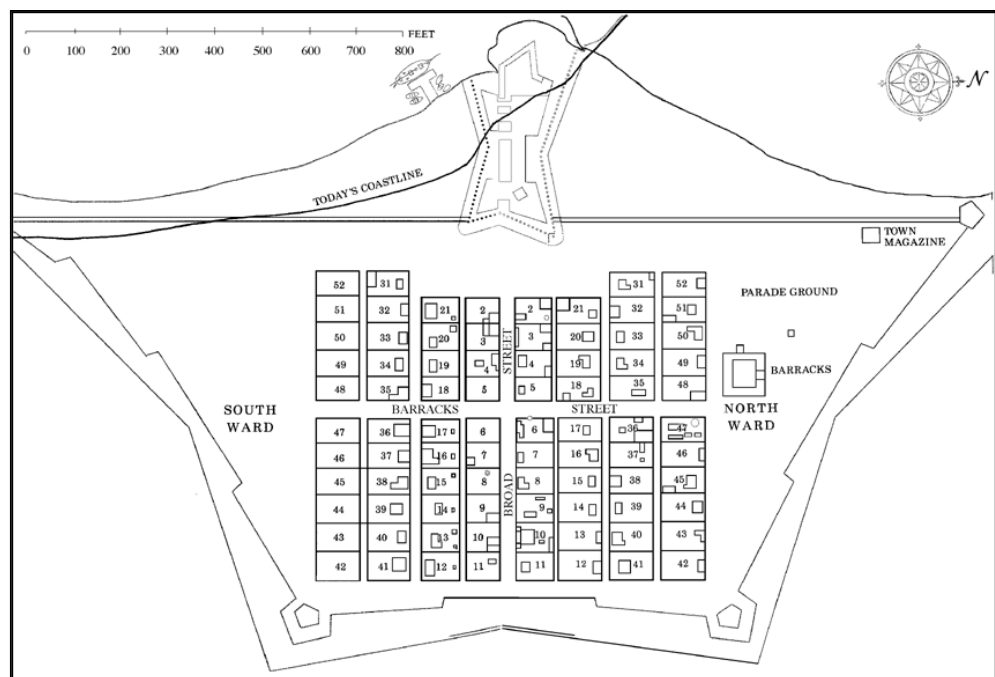
posts approximately ten feet high. The fort's location on a bend in the Frederica River allowed it to control approaches by enemy ships.

Although little remains to remind us of its prowess today, a visitor in 1745 described it as "a pretty strong fort of tabby, which has several 18 pounders mounted on a ravelin (triangular embankment) mounted in its front, and commands the river both upwards and downwards. It is surrounded by a quadrangular rampart, with four bastions of earth well stocked and turned, and a palisade ditch."

Frederica town followed the traditional pattern of an English village. Similar in style if not in scale to Williamsburg, VA., its lots were laid out in two wards separated by a central roadway called Broad St. Each house occupied a lot sixty by ninety feet. Lots had room for gardens and settlers were given additional acreage elsewhere on the island for growing crops.

The first shelters at Frederica were called palmetto bowers. These involved wooden branches covered with palmetto leaves which while

Frederica was laid out on the banks of the river to serve as a strong fortification and townsite. Each settler was given a 60' x 90' lot within the walls of the town.





Palmetto fronds provided the building materials for the settlers to build their first shelters.



The original palmetto huts were quickly replaced by many of Frederica's residents. This conjectural drawing is how the house of the candlemaker John Caldwell may have appeared.

lacking amenities of a more permanent structure proved adequate for providing shelter from the sun and rain. In time, many settlers replaced their bowers with more substantial structures than these, but nothing more than foundations remain today.

Frederica was never intended to be self-sufficient. Even before the settlers left England, the trustees had provided that adequate stores be furnished for their needs. These were distributed to the townspeople on a regular basis.

Nevertheless, the settlers were also not expected to remain idle. General Oglethorpe had banned slavery from the colony for that very reason.

Although the trustees' involvement was purely philanthropic, it was expected that the colonists would prosper by producing wine, silk, or some other commodity. General Oglethorpe imported 5,000 mulberry trees to try to encourage silk production, but at no success. As an economic venture, Frederica failed as well as Georgia.

In other ways, though, Frederica did succeed. As a military bastion, the fort served as a clear reminder of British power in the region. Nor was it alone in this purpose. In addition to Fort Frederica, there were four other British outposts located farther south. One of these was Fort St. Simons, located on the south end of St. Simons Island, where the lighthouse currently stands. It guarded the entrance into Jekyll Sound that provided access to Frederica's back door. Other forts

were located at the north and south ends of Cumberland Island and on the St. Johns River in Florida.

Lacking sufficient numbers of soldiers, General Oglethorpe returned to England in 1737 to raise a regiment of redcoats. He was given the 42nd Regiment of Foot, now known as "Oglethorpe's Regiment," consisting of 250 men from Gibraltar, 300 men recruited in England, and 45 men from the tower of London. These combined with the soldiers already in Georgia placed nearly 1,000 men under his command. Returning from England, the regiment fell in for the first time on September 28, 1738.

General Oglethorpe's foresight proved fortunate. A year after the regiment arrived at Fort Frederica, Great Britain declared war on Spain. This started a nine-year struggle known in Europe as the War of the Austrian Succession, and America as King George's War. In the southeast, General Oglethorpe made the first move and launched an attack against St. Augustine. Although equipped with sufficient men and supplies, General Oglethorpe's siege failed and the impregnable Castillo de San Marco remained in Spanish control. The British forces retreated northward, but General Oglethorpe understood that whatever respite they had gained would be temporary.

The Spanish response came two years later. A fleet with thirty-six ships and 2,000 soldiers sailed from St. Augustine and arrived off St. Simons Island early in July. The ships forced a passage of Jekyll sound, following a lengthy cannonade with Fort St. Simons. Little damage was done to the Spanish fleet and the soldiers landed unopposed at Gascoigne Bluff,



Inset: The 42nd Regiment of Foot, Oglethorpe's Own, served at Fort Frederica from 1738-1749. This picture from *The 1742 Cloathing Book* depicts the uniform of the 42nd Regiment during this period.

For Frederica, the peace treaty that Great Britain and Spain signed in 1748 sounded its death knell.

near where the causeway is today. There, they proceeded to march overland and capture Fort St. Simons without further resistance. The British garrison there evacuated before the Spanish soldiers arrived and retreated north to Fort Frederica.

Despite his initial success, the Spanish commander, Manuel de Montiano, proceeded cautiously. He sent a reconnaissance in force of 200 men up the Military Road in the direction of Fort Frederica. Before they arrived outside the gates of the town, General Oglethorpe took the offensive. He sent a column of his own troops out to meet the Spanish in the wooded thickets east of Frederica. At a spot where the road crossed a sluggish stream named Gully Hole Creek, the British sprung their trap, firing a volley of bullets into the lead group of Spanish troops. Caught off guard, the Spanish recoiled in shock and confusion, retreating back toward their compatriots at Fort St. Simons.

The British followed up their victory by pursuing the Spanish. Montiano sent reinforcement to help the first column of soldiers, but these too were caught unawares and ambushed at Bloody Marsh. A regular engagement ensued, lasting about one hour, before the Spanish broke off contact and retreated again. Unsure of the terrain or how many enemy soldiers he faced,

Montiano reembarked his forces, set sail, and returned to Florida. Never again would the tread of the Spanish boot break the stillness of Georgia's oak and pine forests.

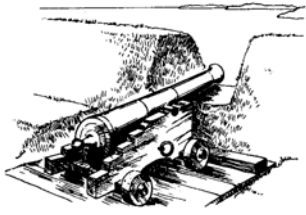
By 1743, nearly 1,000 people lived at Frederica. The town enjoyed a relative measure of prosperity owing to the crown's dispensation, but it was a prosperity that was built on military outlays. For Frederica, the peace treaty that Great Britain and Spain signed in 1748 sounded its death knell. No longer needed to guard against Spanish attack, the garrison was withdrawn and disbanded.

The effect was similar to base closings today. The local economy collapsed and as many as half the town's people left to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Those that remained continued to call Frederica home until 1758. In that year, a fire started and before the last flame died out what remained of the town was a blackened, charred ruin. Nature finished the process of reclaiming Frederica with vines overgrowing the few tabby ruins still standing and in time little was left but a memory.

Although it failed as a settlement, its success in defending Georgia from Spanish attack made its success first as a British colony and later as part of the United States possible.

A modern sketch of what Broad Street may have looked like in the 1730s. Frederica was a busy town filled with a wide variety of trades.





Fort Frederica National Monument

In the local area, interest in the original Fort Frederica story remained high. Though families lived on the site until the 1940s, the ruins of the Magazine and the Barracks were a popular place to visit. Nestled under the Spanish moss draped Live Oaks they were a local attraction that provided a tangible link with America's colonial past.

In 1903 the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America received the fort "with 60 feet of land in all directions." Later the Tri-County Historical Landmarks Commission worked for further preservation of the site. On May 26, 1936 Fort Frederica National Monument was established by Congress.

In 1940 the Fort Frederica Association formed and began to raise money to purchase land for donation to the National Park Service. Since 1946 the National Park Service has administered the site.

Excavations began in 1947 by National Park Service archaeologist Charles Fairbanks. Nine excavations between 1947 and 1979 provided important clues to the life of Frederica and exposed more pieces of its past. The pace of archaeological investigations slowed, yet the importance of archaeology has not diminished. The park concentrates on preserving the archaeological remains for future generations. While future excavations are possible, current efforts are directed towards an innovative archaeology education program for the local schools.

Generations of Americans have found a connection with the past at Frederica. Over 50 years after the establishment of the national monument the National Park Service and its volunteers, in partnership with the Fort Frederica Association, continue to preserve this history and bring it to life.

Right: Excavations starting in the 1940s exposed a wealth of knowledge about the material culture of Frederica.

Below: The ruins of the Barracks



FURTHER READING & STUDY

The First Families of Frederica: Their Lives and Locations.

J.T. Scott.

This 56-page book is a must for researchers doing genealogical work. J.T. Scott primarily consulted several primary records, including the Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, to draw short biographical sketches of many of the residents of Frederica. The information is organized by lot numbers and provides details about family locations and occupations. This book provides an in-depth look at the families who called Frederica their home.

Frederica: Colonial Fort and Town.

Trevor R. Reese.

This 78-page book provides a fascinating overview of the history of Frederica and its role in early colonial Georgia history. Dr. Trevor R. Reese of the University of London used archives in England and Georgia to produce a readable study of the political, military, economic and social history of the site. This book serves as a very good introduction to the major themes of the history of Fort Frederica.

Journal of Visit to Georgia's Islands

Virginia Steele Wood & Mary R. Bullard, editors.

How soon thy walls defenceless should remain,
And those lofty Towers level'd to the Plain,
Thy Bastions once, whose Cannon thundered o'er,
To Neighbouring Spain, and Florida a Law
To be disdain'd, not worthy Britain's Care,
Had caus'd a Sigh, and forc'd a briny Tear

This 1753 journal likely written by Jonathan Bryan chronicles a tour around the islands. His poetic description of the poor condition of Frederica only four years after the soldiers left are of interest.

Muskets, Knives, and Bloody Marshes.

Judson J. Conner.

Looking past the myths that have grown around the battles on St. Simons Island in 1742, Col. Judson Conner, ret., explores the realities of the conflicts at Gully Hole Creek and Bloody Marsh. The book relies upon the reports written by those involved shortly after the battles. What develops is a detailed look into the troop numbers, tactics, and casualties in these last battles for colonial control of Georgia.

A Relation or Journal of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine.

Edward Kimber.

Writing under the pseudonym G.L. Campbell, Kimber relates the second expedition against the Spanish at St. Augustine that Oglethorpe undertook. This reprint of the original 1744 journal is hand bound. Kimber served as a volunteer during the March 1743 expedition and describes the movements of the troops from Frederica and their unsuccessful attempt to take the Spanish stronghold. An interesting read of a primary document.

Setting Out to Begin a New World.

Edward J. Cashin, editor.

This 215-page book contains a fascinating look at aspects of Colonial Georgia's history. The book is broken into sections covering the founding of the colony in 1733 to the period of the American Revolution. This collection of primary documents particularly examines the period of Frederica. Portions of Francis Moore's journal are included as well as James Oglethorpe's account of the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

Von Reck's Voyage.

Kristian Hvidt, editor.

Philip Georg Friedrich von Reck came to Georgia in 1736 with the Salzburgers from Germany. A gifted artist and a talented diarist, von Reck left a vivid depiction of the colony in its infancy. As he traveled throughout the colony he sketched and painted many scenes of the wildlife, methods of transport, and the lifestyle of the Natives. Of special interest for the study of Frederica is the sketch of the palmetto huts on page 75.

A Voyage to Georgia.

Francis Moore.

This reprint of Francis Moore's 1744 book details the early period of Frederica's history. Moore served as Keeper of the King's Stores and Recorder. His account begins with the ocean crossing that brought Frederica's first settlers in 1736. He provides insight from the perspective of one of the residents into the settlement of Frederica and the continual fears of Spanish attack. A very good start to delving into the primary sources of Fort Frederica.

Women on the Colonial Frontier.

Phinizy Spalding, editor.

This collection of six essays explores the stories of the women residents of Frederica. The essays range from historical examinations of women's rights, land grants owned by women, and the role of women in the development of religion in the town. In addition, there is a special emphasis on the archaeological record as it pertains to the women of Frederica. A very interesting read for those looking to learn about the entire populace of this early settlement.

Fort Frederica Online Community

For those interested in participating in the Fort Frederica Online Community (a Yahoo group), please e-mail Jon Burpee at Jon_Burpee@nps.gov for an invite. The site contains additional resources for the study of Frederica and an online community that discusses the history of the site and the region.

Participant Application

2005 Fort Frederica Living History Festival

***One application should be completed for an organized unit. Individuals are also welcome to submit an application if applying apart from organized group affiliation.**

Unit Name _____

Number of members participating _____

Description of Impression (Please describe in detail your impression(s). You should also demonstrate some knowledge of your or your unit's role in the history of Frederica, and describe how your participation can enhance the overall interpretation of the event. If you need more space, use the back or attach an extra sheet of paper.)

Unit Leader / Contact Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City / State / Zip _____

telephone (home) _____ (work) _____ (cell) _____

email address _____

If you or any members will bring historic firearms, please tell us about your drill, weapons, and the kinds of demonstration programs you like to do.
